

CAPSULE SUMMARY

BA-2917

**133 South Prospect Avenue
Catonsville, Baltimore County**

ca. 1889

Private

The modest single-family dwelling at 133 South Prospect Avenue in the town of Catonsville was constructed circa 1889. Situated in the neighborhood originally known as Paradise, the house was adjacent to the Catonsville Short Line Railroad, near the Paradise Station. Tipton L. Tinsley purchased the original 55-acre tract of land in 1879, subsequently conveying it to William L. Stork in 1888. Stork is responsible for the development of the small subdivision known as Paradise. One of the first dwelling erected in the subdivision, the resident of 133 South Prospect Street appears to have served as a depot or ticket office for the Paradise Station stop along the Short Line Railroad.

Now enlarged, the main block of the house is two stories high and two bays wide with a circa 1911 two-story, three bay wide rear addition and 1920s two-story side ell. An interior visit has concluded the main block originally had a hall/parlor plan with a central chimney. This wood frame house rests upon a solid brick foundation, three-courser American bond under the main block and five-course American bond for the additions. The building, including the additions, is clad with wood weatherboard on the first story and staggered wood shingles on the upper half-story. The first story of the circa 1911 addition, however, has German siding. The main block is covered by a steeply pitched side gable roof that reads as cross gable roof because of the many additions. The asphalt-shingled roof, trimmed with returns, was originally covered with cedar shingles, which are still visible in the attic. An imposing brick chimney with a corbeled cap rises from the roof of the main block between two hipped roof dormers. A second chimney protrudes from the east elevation of the 1920s side ell. A portion of the second floor of the house was converted into an apartment between 1993 and 1994. A former poultry shelter stands behind the house and has been converted for use as a secondary residence.

Inventory No. BA-2917

1. Name of Property

historic

other

2. Location

street and number 133 S. Prospect Avenue not for publication

city, town	Baltimore, Maryland	- vicinity
------------	---------------------	------------

county Baltimore

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Patricia Medcroft.

street and number 133 S. Prospect Avenue telephone 410.455.9265

city, town	Baltimore	state	Maryland	zip code	21228-3510
------------	-----------	-------	----------	----------	------------

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse tax map and parcel m: 101, p: 1050

city, town	Towson,	liber	12173	folio 429
------------	---------	-------	-------	-----------

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
 Other:

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count	
___district	___public	___agriculture	___landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>X</u> building(s)	<u>X</u> private	___commerce/trade	___recreation/culture	<u>2</u>	___ buildings
___structure	___both	___defense	___religion	___	___ sites
___site		<u>X</u> domestic	___social	___	___ structures
___object		___education	___transportation	___	___ objects
		___funerary	___work in progress	<u>2</u>	___ Total
		___government	___unknown		
		___health care	___vacant/not in use		
		___industry	___other:		
				Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
				0	

7. Description

Inventory No. BA-2917

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one-paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The modest single-family dwelling at 133 South Prospect Avenue in the town of Catonsville was constructed circa 1889. Now enlarged, the main block of the house is two stories high and two bays wide with a circa 1911 two-story, three bay wide rear addition and 1920s two-story side ell. An interior visit has concluded the main block originally had a hall/parlor plan with a centrally located chimney. This wood frame house rests upon a solid brick foundation, three-courser American bond under the main block and five-course American bond for the additions. The main block is clad with wood weatherboard on the first story and staggered wood shingles in the gable ends. The first story of the circa 1911 addition has German siding with staggered wood shingles on the second story. The 1920s addition is similarly finished with wood weatherboard on the first story and staggered wood shingles on the second story. The main block is covered by a steeply pitched side gable roof that reads as cross gable roof because of the many additions. The asphalt-shingled roof, trimmed with returns, was originally covered with cedar shingles, which are still visible in the attic. An imposing brick chimney with a corbeled cap rises from the roof of the main block between two hipped roof dormers. A second chimney protrudes from the east elevation of the 1920s side ell. Most of the second floor of the house was converted into an apartment between 1993 and 1994. A former poultry shelter stands behind the house and has been converted for use as a secondary residence.

EXTERIOR

The two-bay wide main block of the house reads as the primary façade, facing west to South Prospect Avenue. The first story obscured by an inset porch recessed beneath the slope of the main roof. The porch has been enclosed with screens, square posts, and wood latticework in place of a balustrade. The porch is entered from the east elevation, as well as from a modern wood deck on the west elevation. The symmetrically pierced elevation has an original Queen Anne window and a single-leaf wood door with panels and eight lights. Two hipped roof dormers symmetrically placed over the first story openings pierce the roof. Clad with staggered wood shingles, each dormer has an original Queen Anne window with wood sills.

The south elevation of the main block is clad with weatherboard on the first story and staggered wood shingles in the gable end. The first story is partially obscured by a modern wood deck at the western end and the 1920s two-story side ell at the eastern end. The wood deck, replete with stairs to the second story of the ell, has square balusters and posts. The south elevation of the main block has paired 1/1-replacement windows with square-edged surrounds, wide mullion, and shared wood sill on the first story. A single Queen Anne window with square-edged surrounds and wood sill pierces the second story. A semi-circular arched louvered vent is located at the apex of the gable.

The west elevation of the two-story 1920s ell is devoid of window or door openings. Like the main block of the building, the ell has wood weatherboard cladding on the first story and staggered wood shingles on the second story. The south elevation of the ell is marked at the basement by two two-light windows with wood sills. The first story has two symmetrically placed 1/1 elongated windows with square-edged casings and

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-2917

House at 133 South Prospect Avenue, Catonsville, Baltimore County
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 2

wood sills. The second story contains a two-bay wide sleeping porch, which is recessed beneath the gable end of the roof. The porch is supported by Tuscan colonettes that rest upon a solid balustrade clad with staggered wood shingles. The recessed wall surface features a centrally located, single-leaf six-light wood door, which is flanked by paired six-light casement windows. The gable is adorned with cornice returns and a semi-circular arched louvered vent at the apex. Like the west elevation, the east elevation of the ell has no openings. The first story of this 1920s addition, however, is covered by a one-story addition. The wood frame addition is set upon a brick foundation and clad with weatherboard siding. The flat roof has asphalt shingle cladding and a slightly overhanging boxed cornice. This addition has four six-light casement windows united by a continuous wood sill and lintel on the south and north elevations. The east elevation of the one-story addition has two standard 1/1 windows with square-edged casing and wood sills.

The rear elevation, facing east, is dominated by the two-story circa 1911 addition that extends the full-width of the main block. This addition, measuring three bays wide, has a front gable roof edged with a raked cornice and returns. The first story is clad with German siding, while the second story has staggered wood shingles. Originally an inset porch, the first story was enclosed. The northernmost bay of the enclosure has a projecting shed roof entry. A single-leaf entry is set to the south, with two 1/1 windows to the north. The entry is reached by wooden steps with lattice balusters and covered by a pediment with Craftsman style corner brackets. The second story features three 1/1-replacement windows, the center one being slightly smaller in size and unequally spaced. A square, fixed one-light window is centered in the gable end, which is adorned with a molded wood cornice with returns. All of the openings have square-edged surrounds and wood sills.

The north elevation is comprised of the main block of the house and the circa 1911 two-story rear addition. The first and second stories of the main block are each pierced by Queen Anne windows, symmetrically placed. A semi-circular arched louvered vent is located at the apex of the side gable. A paneled single-leaf door is immediately to the east, on the first story. A pediment with Craftsman style corner brackets shelters the entry. A small fixed one-light window is directly to the east of the entry, with a narrow, fixed three-light window at the easternmost bay of the first story. The second story of the addition contains a 1/1-replacement window.

INTERIOR

The interior of the building has been extensively altered. Presently, the first floor of the main block features a single parlor that originally was two rooms (possibly a hall/parlor plan). To the rear of the parlor, within the circa 1911 addition, is a small passage with a straight-flight stair to the second floor, a kitchen, a bathroom, and a kitchenette. The 1920s ell now contains a bedroom, although it was originally a parlor. The one-room addition at the southeast corner of the house was originally a bedroom; it is currently used as a living room/den.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-2917

House at 133 South Prospect Avenue, Catonsville, Baltimore County
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 3

The first floor of the main block has no remaining original features, except perhaps for the baseboards. The parlor floor is covered with wall-to-wall carpeting and the walls have been resurfaced with wallboard. The ceiling has been coated with rough-textured plaster. The baseboard, which may be original, is seven-and-a-half inches high with an ogee cap. Reproduction casings, framing both windows and doors, are square-edged with cornerblocks.

The kitchen is located to the rear of the main block and has been recently modernized. It displays square tile flooring, wallboard, reproduction window and door casings, and a wallboard ceiling. The baseboards appear to be original (circa 1911). A four-and-a-half-foot wide brick mantel with a segmental arched opening is located on the east wall. According to the owner, this mantel accommodated a cook stove.

The bedroom in the 1920s ell is marked by a brick mantel on the east wall, laid in stretcher bond with corbeled brick brackets supporting the shelf. The floor is covered with wall-to-wall carpeting, the walls have been resurfaced with wallboard, the ceiling has been coated with rough-textured plaster, and all of the woodwork, except for the baseboards, has been replaced. A new six-panel wood door provides access to this room from the parlor in the main block. The original entry to the basement is located along the north wall within a closet. The living room in the ell also has wall-to-wall carpeting, wallboard walls, a rough-textured plaster ceiling, and reproduction window and door casings. This room does, however, retain the original casement windows, steam radiator, and baseboards.

In a narrow passageway behind the main block is a small stair that provides access to the second floor. Although the second floor of the main block contains a narrow hall and two front bedrooms, the remainder of the floor has been converted into a separate apartment. The second floor has also been substantially altered and reconfigured over the years, obscuring the original floor plan. A narrow corridor leads to two bedrooms as well as the apartment in the rear. The bedroom at the southern end of the house features wall-to-wall carpeting, rough-textured plaster walls, and a rough-textured plaster ceiling. A square-edged wood baseboard and original window and door casings with beaded sides and bull's eye cornerblocks also mark the room. A four-panel wood door with a brass knob provides access to the room. The adjacent bedroom also has a square-edged baseboard and original beaded window and door casings with bull's eye cornerblocks.

The living room of the apartment is located on the second floor the 1920s ell and is accessed from the outside by the sleeping porch on the south end of the house. This room contains wall-to-wall carpeting, wallboard walls, and a wallboard ceiling. The bedroom of the apartment is located at the north end of the house. It features a corner bead and original wide window and door casings with large bull's eye cornerblocks.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-2917

House at 133 South Prospect Avenue, Catonsville, Baltimore County
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 4

The attic has been partially finished with plywood walls. The stack of the kitchen stove, located along the east wall, has been lowered below the roofline and capped. The attic also features square-head machine-cut nails, circular saw marks on the rafters and floorboards, and two twelve-inch wide floorboards with reciprocal saw marks. Remains of knob and tube wiring with ceramic fixtures are still evident, and the original cedar shingles of the roof covering the main block are visible. The wood shingles are marked with black stenciled lettering that reads, "H.B. Short No. 1 Hearts Lake Waccamaw, NC."

SECONDARY RESOURCES

A former poultry shelter behind the house was converted into a secondary dwelling in the 1940s. According to the owner, the original two-bay wide structure is contemporary with the house, and chicken wire and feathers have been found in the attic. This small wood frame dwelling is one-story high with a rectangular main block and a one-story, three-bay deep rear addition. The building rests upon a solid parged foundation and is clad with asbestos shingles. The façade features a centered entry with a single-leaf wood door with four lights above two vertical panels and a pointed wood lintel. A fixed two-light wood window is directly to the north of the door and has a square-edged wood surround with ears and a slightly projecting wood sill. The cross gable roof, originally a side gable form, is currently clad with asphalt shingles and has diminutive cornice returns. According to the owner, the roof, like that of the main dwelling, was originally covered with cedar shingles. The current entrance is through a single-leaf door on the north elevation of the addition. A shed roof hood with Craftsman style wood brackets covers it. The interior features a living room in the center, a bedroom on the east end, and a kitchen and bathroom on the west end. The living room has wall-to-wall carpeting, and the bedroom has a black-and-white tile floor and wallboard walls. The kitchen features a linoleum floor and wallboard walls and ceiling.

8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-2917

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/	<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Significance dates 1889-1920 **Architect** Unknown

Specific dates 1889, 1911, 1920 **Builder** Unknown

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The modest single-family dwelling at 133 South Prospect Avenue in the town of Catonsville was constructed circa 1889. Situated in the neighborhood originally known as Paradise, the house was adjacent to the Catonsville Short Line Railroad, near the Paradise Station. Tipton L. Tinsley purchased the original 55-acre tract of land in 1879, subsequently conveying it to William L. Stork in 1888. Stork is responsible for the development of the small subdivision known as Paradise. One of the first dwellings erected in the subdivision, the residence at 133 South Prospect Street appears to have served as a depot or ticket office for the Paradise Station stop along the Short Line Railroad.

History of Paradise and the depot at 133 South Prospect Avenue

The Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Baltimore sold Tinsley's country seat, known as Paradise, at auction on June 28, 1888 for \$20,000. An article in *The Argus*, the local Catonsville newspaper, discussed improvements planned by William Stork for the Paradise tract. A section of the original tract was to remain a park, while the remainder was to be subdivided into lots with cottages of "unique design." The cottages, supplied with water, gas, and other conveniences to make them attractive to buyers, were sold for \$1,500 to \$2,000 in cash, with the remainder payable in easy installments.¹ The 1889 plat of William Stork's property indicates the house at 133 South Prospect Street as being located on lot fourteen, directly across Prospect Avenue from the Paradise Station on the Catonsville Short Line Railroad.² By 1890, twenty houses had been constructed on the Paradise tract.³

Gradually, from 1880 to 1940, Catonsville made the transition from rural village to modern suburb. Transportation improvements, beginning in the mid-19th century, tied the village progressively closer to the city of Baltimore. In 1862, the Baltimore and Catonsville Horse Car Railway was established, providing the first

¹ Patricia Medcroft, Research Packet prepared for Baltimore County Landmark Preservation Commission, December 8, 1999.

² This is the first time 133 South Prospect Avenue appears on a historic map. Although the owner contends that the house was constructed by 1879, it does not appear on the 1877 Hopkins Atlas of Catonsville or in the 1888 notice of sale for the "Paradise" tract.

³ Neal A. Brooks and Eric G. Rockel, *A History of Baltimore County*, (Towson, MD: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc., 1979), p. 305.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-2917

House at 133 South Prospect Avenue, Catonsville, Baltimore County
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

rail access to Baltimore.⁴ During the 1870s, Catonsville was a village consisting of shops, hotels, and residences of merchants and artisans located on or near Frederick Road; the surrounding countryside was divided between working farms, woodlands, and large, scattered estates. Beginning in the 1880s, a new vitality was evident in community life. Dissatisfaction with the Baltimore and Catonsville Horse Car Railway led John Glenn, Eugene Carrington, and others to form the Catonsville Short Line, a narrow-gauge commuter and freight railroad. Incorporated in 1881, the first train ran on November 15, 1884. Stretching approximately three miles in length, the Short Line provided rail service to Baltimore by way of steam locomotive. The Short Line depot in Catonsville was located in the heart of town on the south side of Frederick Road and, by 1890, the railroad was offering seven daily passenger departures from Catonsville to Baltimore's Calvert Station.⁵ Other stops on the railroad, near the town of Catonsville, included the station by the Catonsville Country Club, Bloomsbury Station, Paradise Station, and Kenwood Station.

Historic maps indicate the presence of Paradise Station at the intersection of the Paradise Avenue, Prospect Avenue, and the Short Line Railroad. The footprint of the rectangular station can be seen on an undated map of "Paradise" belonging to the Estate of Tipton L. Tinsley, the 1889 Plat of W. L. Stork's property, and the 1898 Bromley Atlas, Plan of Catonsville. Furthermore, the notice of sale for the property in 1888 stated, "the property, situated on the Catonsville Short Line Rail Road and extending thence Northwardly to the Frederick Turnpike Road, has a Station on both roads."⁶ During William L. Stork's development of the Paradise tract, *The Argus* ran an article in which he proposed the construction of "a neat new building on the railroad at that point to be used as a ticket office and waiting room."⁷ However, oral history indicates that an official station was never constructed and that passengers purchased their tickets for the Short Line at the house located at 133 South Prospect Avenue.⁸

Lot fourteen, consisting of about one-half acre of land, was purchased on September 6, 1889 by Albert Linz. Although the architect for the house is unknown, Christin Wrenn, possibly the name of the builder, is inscribed in the basement steps. Additionally, wood shingles of the roof were stamped with the following inscription: H.B. Short, No. 1 Hearts, Lake Waccamaw, NC.⁹ Although Martha and Albert Linz appear to be the first residents of the house, little else is known about them, other than that they lived at the property until 1911. At this time, the property was sold to May H. and William S. Pike, who lived in the house until 1963. William S. Pike was the principal of the Friends Meeting School at Park Avenue and Laurens Street in Baltimore. He served as principal between 1927 and 1935, but is also noted for teaching chemistry prior to his assignment as

⁴ Edward Orser and Joseph Arnold, *Catonsville 1880 to 1940 From Village to Suburb*, (Norfolk, VA: The Donning Company), p. 16.

⁵ Orser and Arnold, p. 21.

⁶ Medcroft, Research Packet.

⁷ Medcroft, Research Packet.

⁸ Interview with Patricia Medcroft, January 31, 2000.

⁹ H.B. Short also supplied the shingles and radiators for the Hazlehurst House (1893) at 114 Forest Avenue in Eden Terrace, Catonsville, Maryland.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-2917

House at 133 South Prospect Avenue, Catonsville, Baltimore County
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

headmaster. "He was also remembered as the first teacher to buy an automobile, a Ford, which he used to commute to school each day from his residence outside the city at Paradise and Prospect avenues in Catonsville where he lived with his bride."¹⁰

According to the 1958 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, the property included four outbuildings, only one of which is designated as a garage. The three outbuildings along the rear property line, including the garage, have been demolished and the one remaining outbuilding, originally used as a chicken coop, was converted to a single dwelling. The property went through a series of owners during the last two decades of the 20th century, before being purchased by the current owner, Patricia Medcroft, in 1997.

Chain of Title:

January 30, 1865:	Mary L. and Charles W. Beatty to Tipton L. Tinsley Land Records of Baltimore County, Liber 44 Folio 73
August 28, 1863:	Abigail and Richard Edwards, Jr. to Tipton L. Tinsley Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 38 Folio 360
June 15, 1863:	Eliza M. and Frederick Rolison to Tipton L. Tinsley Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 38 Folio 48
June 28, 1888:	The Safe Deposit and Trust Company, trustee for Elizabeth N Tinsley to William L Stork Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 170 Folio 213
February 8, 1889:	Christina W. and William L. Stork to John D. Lord, Jr. Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 174 Folio 137
February 11, 1889:	John D. Lord, Jr. to John D. Lord, Edward G. Night, and William L. Stork Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 174 Folio 140
September 6, 1889:	Janette and John D. Lord, Edward G. Night, and William L. Stork to Albert Linz Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 177 Folio 89

¹⁰ Medcroft, Research Packet.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-2917

House at 133 South Prospect Avenue, Catonsville, Baltimore County
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 4

May 18, 1911:	Martha and Albert Linz to May H. and William S. Pike Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 378 Folio 265
August 6, 1963:	May H. Pike to Christine S. and Leslie R. Wrenn Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 4183 Folio 149
December 17, 1985:	Christine S. and Leslie R. Wrenn to Timothy A Lawrence Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 7075 Folio 339
November 30, 1992:	Timothy A Lawrence to Vanessa L Dalla Tezza Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 9491 Folio 622
April 30, 1997:	Vanessa L Dalla Tezza A.K.A Vanessa Cross to Patricia Medcroft Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 2173 Folio 429

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-2917

House at 133 South Prospect Avenue, Catonsville, Baltimore County
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 5

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:	Piedmont
Chronological/Developmental Period(s):	Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930) Modern Period (1930-Present)
Historic Period Theme(s):	Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning Transportation
Resource Type:	
Category:	Building
Historic Environment:	Village
Historic Function(s) and Use(s):	DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
Known Design Source:	Unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA-2917

Baltimore County Land and Will Records. Baltimore County Courthouse, Towson, Maryland.

Brooks, Neal A. and Eric G. Rockel. *A History of Baltimore County*. Towson, MD: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc., 1979.

Patricia Medcroft, Research Packet prepared for Baltimore County Landmark Preservation Commission, December 8, 1999.

Orser, Edward and Joseph Arnold. *Catonsville 1880 to 1940 From Village to Suburb*. Norfolk, VA: The Donning Company, 1989.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Catonsville, MD: 1958.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of project area

Less than one acre

Acreage surveyed

Less than one acre

Quadrangle name

Baltimore West, MD

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The property at 133 South Prospect Street in Catonsville, Maryland is noted on Tax Map 101, Parcel 1050. The house has been historically associated with this site since its construction in the last quarter of the 19th century.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title

Robin J. Weidlich, Laura Trieschmann, and Christopher V. Novelli, Architectural Historians

organization

EHT Traceries, Inc.

street & number

5420 Western Avenue

city or town

Chevy Chase, Maryland

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

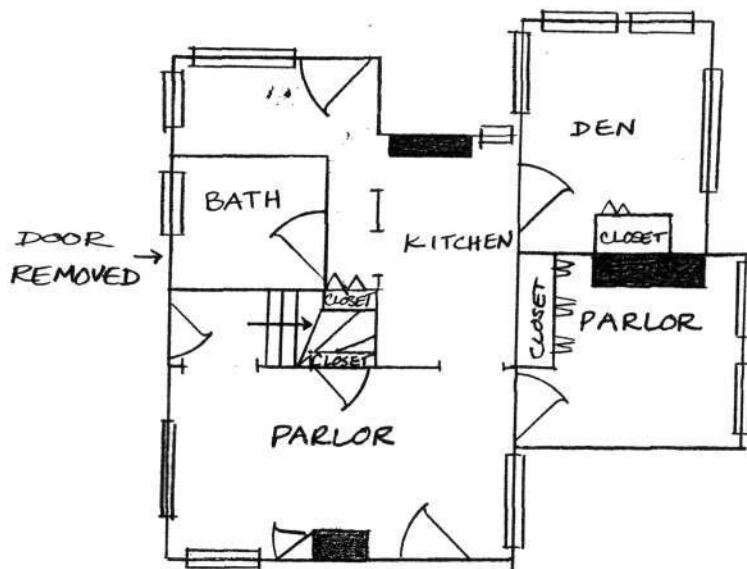
return to:

Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032
410-514-7600

BA-2917

133 SOUTH PROSPECT AVENUE
CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND
BALTIMORE COUNTY

FIRST FLOOR
NOT DRAWN TO SCALE N ←

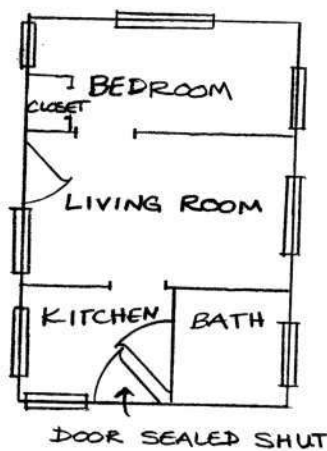


BA-2917

133 SOUTH PROSPECT AVENUE
CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND
BALTIMORE COUNTY

POULTRY SHELTER, FIRST FLOOR
NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

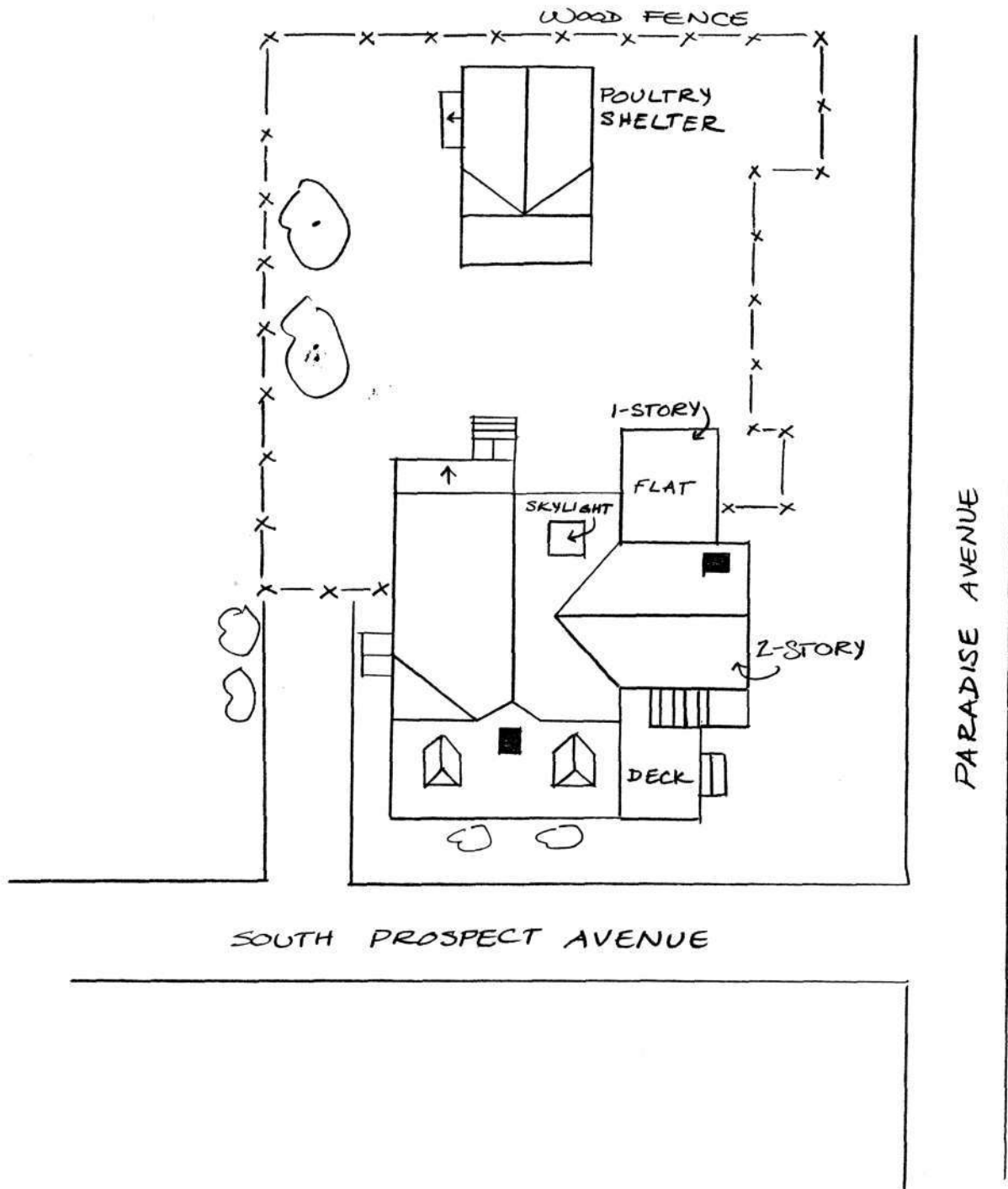
N ←



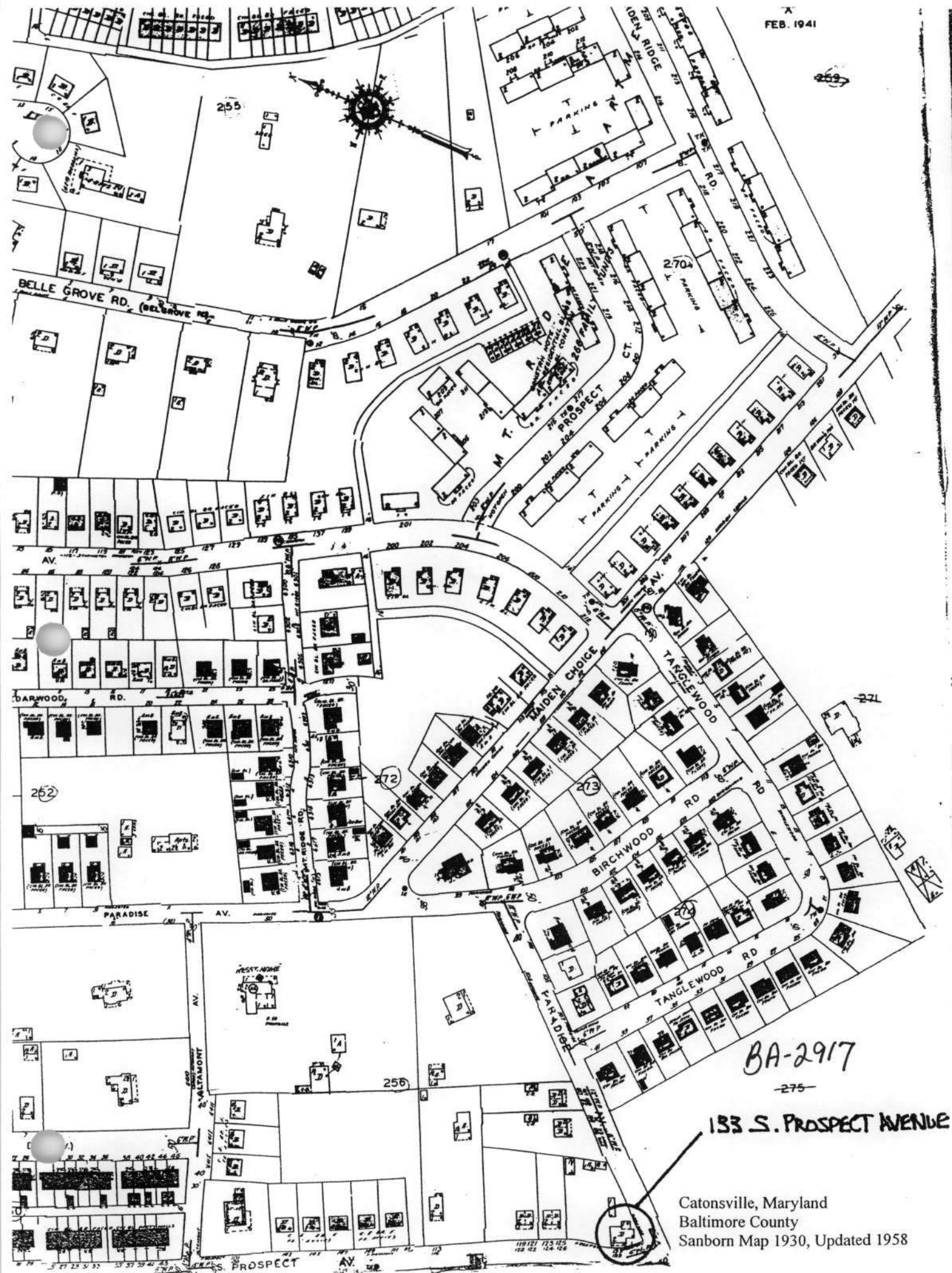
BA-2917

133 SOUTH PROSPECT AVENUE
CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND
BALTIMORE COUNTY

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE N ←



FEB. 1941

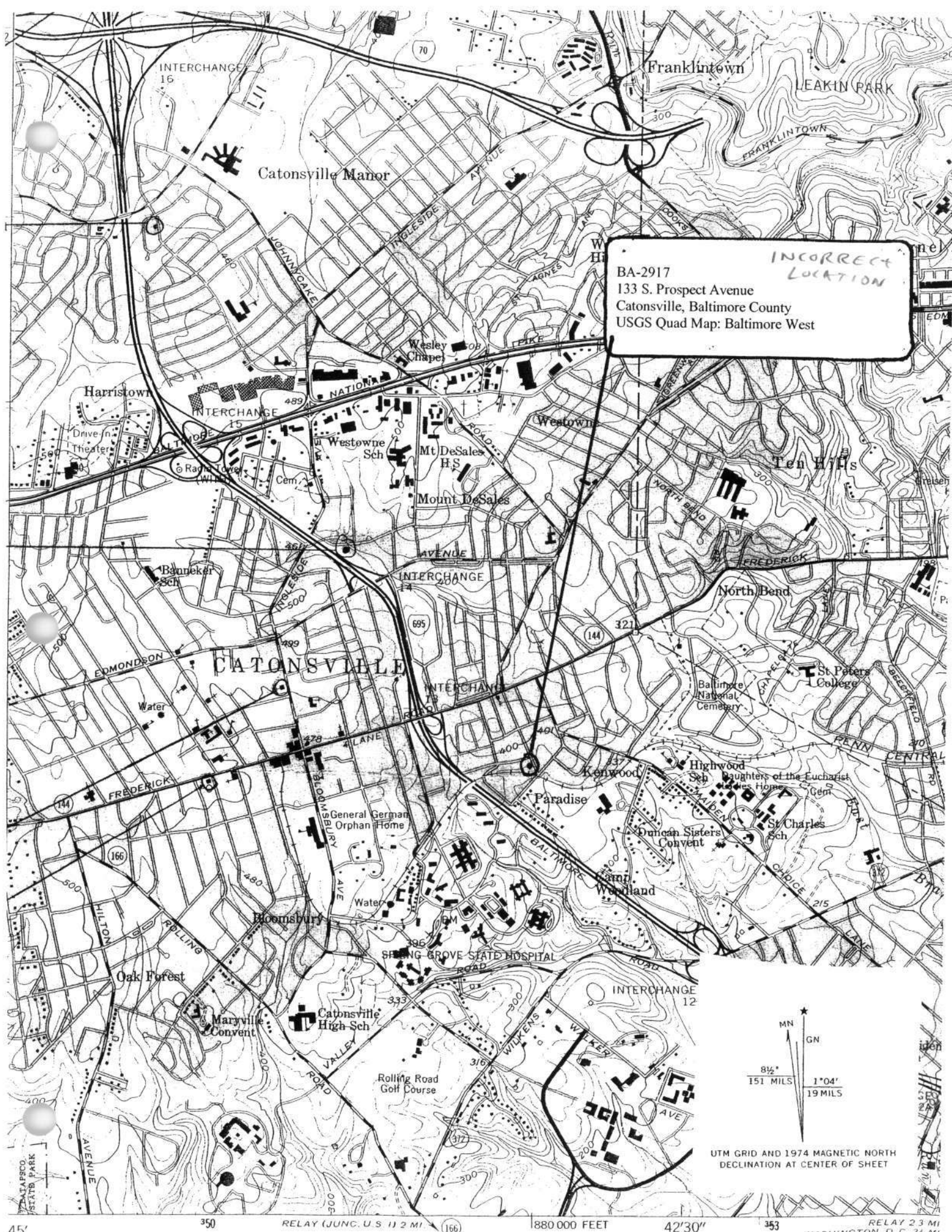


BA-2917

-275-

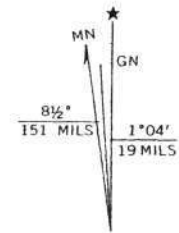
133 S. PROSPECT AVENUE

Catonsville, Maryland
Baltimore County
Sanborn Map 1930, Updated 1958



INCORRECT LOCATION

BA-2917
133 S. Prospect Avenue
Catonsville, Baltimore County
USGS Quad Map: Baltimore West



UTM GRID AND 1974 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

Tax Map 101, p. 1050





BA-2917

133 S. Prospect Ave., Catonsville

Baltimore County

Traceries

1/00

Maryland SHPO

west elevation LOOKING EAST

1 of 10



BA-2917

133 S. Prospect Ave., Catonsville

Baltimore County

Traceries

1/00

Maryland SHPO

South elevation LOOKING NORTH

2 of 10



BA-2917

133 S. Prospect Ave., Catonsville

Baltimore County

Traceries

1/00

Maryland SHPO

east elevation LOOKING WEST

3 of 10



BA-2917

133 S. Prospect Ave., Catonsville

Baltimore County

Traceries

1/00

Maryland SHPO

north elevation LOOKING SOUTH

4 of 10



BA-2917

133 S. Prospect Ave., Catonsville

Baltimore County

Traceries

1/00

Maryland SHPO

parlor, looking west

5 of 10



BA-2917

133 S. Prospect Ave., Catonsville

Baltimore County

Traceries

1/00

Maryland SHPO

second floor; bedroom, looking NE

6 of 10



BA-2917

133 S. Prospect Ave., Catonsville

Baltimore County

Traceries

1/00

Maryland SHPO

attic

7 of 10



BA-2917

133 S. Prospect Ave., Catonsville

Baltimore County

Traceries

1/00

Maryland SHPO

basement

8 of 10



BA-2917

133 S. Prospect Ave., Catonsville

Baltimore County

Traceries

1/00

Maryland SHPO

secondary dwelling, NW corner

9 of 10



BA-2917

133 S. Prospect Ave., Catonsville

Baltimore County

Traceries

1/00

Maryland SHPO

secondary dwelling; kitchen, looking west

10 of 10